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## Secretary Wilson's Ruling.

The ruling of Secretary of Labor Wilson, that membership in the Communist Labor Party does not constitute in itself grounds for deportation, and that the advocacy of mass action, proletarian dictatorship, shop committees and Communism are legal unless accompanied by the advocacy of force and violence in instituting them, comes somewhat as a surprise to communists generally.

Since the January raids upon radicals of all hues the exact legal status of the Communist Labor Party has been in doubt. Soon after the raids were instituted, Secretary Wilson ruled that membership in the Communist Party constituted sufficient grounds for deportation of alien members and some were deported and others indicted. It was only natural considering the similarity of the principles of the two parties that a like fate awaited the alien members of the Communist Labor Party. That the adherents of Attorney General Palmer and his methods should sharply disagree with the conclusions of the Secretary of Labor would be expected since it is known that there have developed radical differences of policy between them. Naturally enough the Palmerites are peeved at the ruling. Apparently Palmer and his fellows are slated for the scrap heap.

What is beneath and behind the ruling of Secretary Wilson is not just now apparent. Communists have too much sense and knowledge of capitalism and capitalist governments to assume that the decision however favorable to them, is based either upon a sense of justice residing within the Secretary's breast or upon a liberal conception of the fundamentals of American law and constitutional guarantees. Communists and Communist Laborites have stoutly disclaimed any fundamental differences in principle between them the readily admitting differences in tactics and internal organization. If Secretary Wilson has discovered vital differences perhaps he is to be congratulated upon his diligent researches. It is said that the Almighty moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform. So it is with politicians. We must leave the future to reveal WHY Mr. Wilson discovers what all Communists have claimed—that we are legal and within the law in the statements of our Platform and Program, methods and tactics.

What Communist Labor Partyites are concerned with however, is not the why nor wherefore of Mr. Wilson's ruling which is far reaching indeed placing our Party as it does in a perfectly legal position as regards political activities. We know that "Constitutional guarantees" in so far as the workers are concerned under capitalism are not guarantees at all but merely liberties loaned to them only so long as they use them in the interests of the capitalist class. It must be admitted that the capitalist class is in a quandary in the crisis which they are faced with. They have played the game of repression and have failed utterly in stamping out the reds. If the pendulum should swing to the opposite extreme and a measure of liberty be restored it should astonish no one.

Of vital importance to the Communist Labor Party will be the readiness and vigor with which they accept the definition of Secretary Wilson and push with all the force at their command the upbuilding of the organization. It is safe to assert that that which could not be destroyed by the repressions and intimidations of Palmer and his agents and inquisitors must flourish with even a modicum of liberty of action. The January assaults were calculated to utterly destroy Communism in this country. How futile have been the efforts of the capitalist hangmen can be known only to those very close to the Communist movement. We have lost little while many times the loss has been gained in experience, in knowledge of revolutionary tactics and methods. The Communist Movement is so well established in this country that it fears nothing from whatever forms of repression capitalism may attempt to heap upon it. At the same time it is prepared to take full advantage of every opportunity to function politically. If the ruling of Secretary Wilson is genuine, and we must assume that it is, our duty lies open before us. Nothing less than political activity (participation in elections) should satisfy us—not because we have a sublime faith in it as a weapon to ACCOMPLISH our aims but for the opportunity political campaigns afford us to propagate our ideas and to establish a close contact with the masses. At the same time the upbuilding of our shop committees must proceed with all possible vigor.

These then are the duties which the present days lay open before us As we fulfill them shall we be judged by our Movement. Every Communist then to his task. ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

## COMMUNIST UNITY

The question of unity of the Communist Labor Party and the minority faction of the Communist Party which split away from the C. P. recently, confronts us. While it is true that the members of the two divisions of the C. P. have not wholly decided their affiliations and probably will not at once, in fact some groups have decided to remain neutral for a time, eventually the matter of unity with the Communist Labor Party will become a pressing one with at least the minority faction.

Up to the time of the occurrence of the C. P. split unity negotiations had been in progress but only a minority of the C. P. officials had held out genuinely for unity. Unity of the C. L. P. and the minority faction of the C. P. is now not only a near possibility but a promising development.

A foregone conclusion resulting from such unity would be a tremendous strengthening of the Communist Movement here. Since the three-way split at Chicago last September thousands of real revolutionists have held aloof from affiliation with any party abiding the time when they should adjust their differences and unite. Unity of these two revolutionary groups would draw these workers at once into the ranks again and thus place at the disposal of the movement the energies, enthusiasm and support of these earnest comrades.

Another development and source of strength for a united Communist Movement is seen in the new "left wing" which has developed again in the Socialist Party since left wing elements were cast out of it last September. That a near resemblance to the situation of last summer again exists within the S. P. is apparent to even the casual observer. The reactionary and compromising tactics of the S. P. officials at Albany in seeking to retain their

# EDITORIAL & PARTY NEWS PAGE

## Proletarian Science History

An economic interpretation of history especially arranged for use as a text-book for study classes, or for home study.

— By W. E. REYNOLDS. —  
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### OUTLINE FOR CHAPTER EIGHT. MIDDLE BARBARISM.

Beginning .....	Among the Aryan Race with the domestication of Animals. Among the Red races of the Western Hemisphere with agriculture.
Tools and Weapons ..	Bow and arrow, bronze spears and swords, highly polished stone tools. Tools of SMELTED copper.
Transportation .....	Natural locomotion, crude sledges, drawn by animals. On water, canoes, dugouts and early sail boats.
Subsistence .....	Cooked foods, flesh, farinaceous and vegetable. Milk.
Shelter .....	Hewn plank, stone and adobe houses.
Clothing .....	Tanned skins, wool and other woven fabrics.
Environment .....	Temperate and cold climates, Prairie and grassy country. Herding of domestic animals and agriculture.
Organization .....	Federated tribes containing the germ of primitive kingdoms. Organization of armies. Patriarchal family and the development of monogamous family, with inheritance of property. Competition of medicine men led to union of priests and prophets and establishment of religious institutions within and not separated from tribal organization.
Arts and Institutions ..	Beginning of systematic agriculture. Smelting of native soft metals, institution of chattel slavery and private property. Genesis of the class struggle in society.
Duration .....	Much less than lower barbarism.

The middle Age of barbarism began amongst the Aryan races of the Eastern hemisphere with the domestication of animals. The Red races of the Western hemisphere developed systematic agriculture at the beginning of middle barbarism.

Our domestic animals are but the descendants of wild animals adapted to the uses of man. The dog is but a domesticated wolf, and the cow a domesticated auroch. The auroch was the native buffalo of the Indo-Iranic plains, where the Aryan race first evolved out of lower barbarism.

The acquisition by man of any tool marks a forward step on the road to progress. Animals have been called the animated tools of man. The need of man for sleep caused him to utilize the dog as a sentinel. The storage of grain brought vast numbers of predatory rodents. Cats were domesticated to catch the thieves of grain. They proved themselves so useful for this purpose that their bodies were declared sacred and they were worshipped as gods.

The specific circumstances surrounding the first domestication of animals are of course unknown, but much can be learned of the process by an observation of present day tribes who are passing through this period of social evolution.

While the Aryan races were domesticating animals the Red races were busily developing systematic agriculture. The most notable examples of Red races so engaged, were the Pueblos of New Mexico, the Aztecs and Toltecs of Mexico and the Incas of the high plains of Peru.

The architecture of both races at this age was very similar, both using stone and adobe as building material, stone predominating in the Eastern and adobe (a kind of dried mud) in the Western hemisphere. The difference in building material chosen was due to differences in geological formation and climatic conditions. Where stone was abundant and the climate wet, stone was used. Where clay was abundant, stones scarce and the climate dry, adobe was used. Hewn planks were used only in the localities where timber was abundant.

Smelting and the making of bronze first made its appearance in this age the smelting however being confined to the soft native metals such as copper, tin and lead.

The domestication of animals brought a change in the methods of land transportation, crude sledges drawn by animals now made their appearance. Metal cutting tools, mostly of bronze, made possible larger boats of hewn timbers, and the weaving of fabrics made possible sails for boats. Sail boats made their first appearance during this age.

The agricultural village life brought a greater variety and abundance of food material, which made famines and pestilence less frequent. The improved methods of transportation stimulated industrial development and increased the fecundity of the race.

The domestication of animals led to the making of fabrics of a wool nature, altho there are no wild wool bearing sheep. Wild sheep have only a long coarse hair, which by man's selection has been improved into the wool as we know it today. The same is true of the mohair of the angora goat.

Man became a herdsman with the domestication of animals. He located in such localities as furnished past-

seats in the Legislature constitute but one of the rocks upon which the Socialist Party ship has struck and the shock from which has shaken the membership bringing to the surface a rebellion against what a large portion of the membership realize is compromise and reactionary tactics which have their base in fundamentally reactionary principles. These rebellious elements whose eyes have been opened to the non-revolutionary character of the S. P. are ready when unity is accomplished within the Communist ranks to join them in purpose and tactics.

While the Communist Labor Party makes no appeal for membership except its principles be endorsed and its adherents prove their qualifications as Communists in educational, propaganda and organization work along the tactical lines laid down by the Party, we shall welcome to our ranks all workers who stand ready to endorse our principles and are willing to prove them by their activities.

The split in the Communist Party is a welcome sign for future development of the American Communist Movement.

urage for his herds and flocks. The extent of the range was limited by the necessity of the herdsman to get his flock back to the village fold at night. Wild animals were not the only marauders. Along with the development of agriculture and herding developed also a group which found it easier to steal a herd or a crop than to raise one. Here is the genesis of the military system. Conflict over herds and pasture land was the beginning of territorial wars.

The thirteenth chapter of Genesis gives a complete account of these early conflicts over pastures, and thus contains internal evidence that the book deals with a period of social development corresponding to the middle age of barbarism.

Domestication of herd animals, with the consequent necessity for definite pastures, further developed village life, out of which developed the Patriarchal Family and monogamous marriage. The Patriarchal Family was a group family,\*\* based upon blood relationship subservient to the authority of the oldest man—the paterfamilias or father of the family. He was also called the senex, from which we get our word senator, meaning old man. The world senile, which means childish, is also derived from the same source. The advent of the Patriarchal Family marked the passing of female supremacy and descent.\*\*\*)

Herding, agriculture and village life was the foundation out of which evolved the institution of private property in land, substance and slaves, and the Patriarchal Family, with its consequent laws of inheritance based upon the right of primogeniture; this in turn made monogamy an economic necessity.

The right of primogeniture means the right of the firstborn son of the Patriarch to inherit all the property of the family, including his father's younger children. This made him the owner of the group and its substance. He ruled by the right of possession, and then as now, his subjects were taught to be "law abiding" to constituted authority. Here in middle barbarism was laid the genesis of the class-struggle between the sons of the ruler and the sons of the ruled.

The Patriarch was a warrior, maintaining his authority by his physical courage. He surrounded himself with a primitive army of professional warriors whose duty it was to repel invasions and keep slaves in submission. There were no wars for democracy in those days!

Medicine men, priests and prophets in this Age organized themselves into primitive groups for offense and defense. They maintained themselves in power by preaching subservience to the slaves and lauding the virtues of the Patriarchs. Primitive religious systems developed as a tribal or state function, the Patriarch ever at the head of the political, industrial and religious institutions.

The institutions of middle barbarism were, private property, chattel slavery, laws of inheritance, monogamous marriage and federated tribal organizations of a religio-political nature.

It may be stated as a general law that each Age of social evolution will be shorter than the one which preceded it. The duration of historical epochs is in inverse ratio to the rate of increase in the rate of population. The rate of increase of population is dependent upon the ease with which food and life's necessities may be acquired. Thus as the tools of production improve the ages of historic evolution shorten.

\*) The first book of Job contains a complete account of the ravishing of the herds by marauders.

\*\*) In its primary meaning the word family had no relation to the married pair or their children, but to the body of slaves and servants who labored for its maintenance and were under the power of the paterfamilias.

\*\*\*) In two forms of the family, the consanguine and the punaluan, paternal power was impossible. When the gens appeared in the midst of the punaluan group it united the several sisters with their children and descendants in the female line, in perpetuity, in a gens, which became the unit of organization in the social system it created. Out of this state of things the syndyanian family was gradually evolved and fluctuating, then commenced, and it steadily increased as the new upward progress of society. When PROPERTY BEGAN TO BE family more and more assumed monogamian characteristics with the CREATED IN MASSES and the desire for its transmission to children had changed descent from the female line to the male, a real foundation for paternal power was for the first time established. —Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" (Kerr edition) p. 478.

### QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER EIGHT. Middle Barbarism.

1. What industry marked the beginning of middle barbarism among the Aryans?
2. Why did not the same industry begin in the Western hemisphere?
3. Name all the domesticated animals, birds and insects you can.
4. Explain the difference between natural and artificial selection?
5. Are there tribes today living in the middle age of barbarism? Name them.
6. Explain the reason why different tribes chose different building material.
7. What is adobe?
8. What is meant by the term smelting?
9. Why was a sled the first form of land transportation?
10. Were sails practical upon a canoe?
11. Explain why village life and agriculture would tend to increase food supply.
12. What limited the extent of the herdsman's range?
13. What is the genesis of militarism and the cause of tribal wars?
14. With what period of human history does the book of Genesis deal?
15. Explain the Patriarchal Family.
16. What was the right of Primogeniture?
17. What was the genesis of the class-struggle?
18. Name the institutions of middle barbarism?
19. Upon what does the rate of increase in population depend?
20. Explain why the periods of historic evolution shorten?

(Continued next week)

### THE BULLITT MISSION TO RUSSIA.

William C. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Contains much valuable and interesting information about the attitude of President Wilson and the Peace Conference and why peace with Russia was denied.

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